

# POLK COUNTY OBSERVER

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## PROVES PLEASANT EVENT

New England Dinner and Concert  
Heartily Enjoyed by All Who  
Attended

The New England Dinner and concert held in the Armory, Friday evening for the benefit of the Dallas Free Library, was a most enjoyable affair and was worthy of an even greater patronage than it received from the people of Dallas. As it was however, the attendance was exceedingly encouraging and the receipts at the doors were large enough to leave, after all expenses have been paid, a handsome sum to be applied to the general expenses of conducting the library.

The New England Dinner began at 5:30 Friday afternoon and from that time until 8:30. The tables occupied almost the entire lower floor of the Armory, including both the assembly room and the locker rooms, and everything was carefully arranged so that all comers could be served promptly and generously and no one was obliged to wait in the crowd outside as was the case in the dinner of a year ago.

The concert held in the main hall after the close of the dinner was furnished by home talent, with the exception of F. Gormley, the director, and Miss Delta Watson, of Portland, whose beautiful vocal solos proved one of the most attractive features of the entertainment. The remainder of the program consisted of piano solos by Mrs. Herbert Sears, who proved herself a consummate master of that instrument, and Roscoe W. Ballantyne, duets by the Rice brothers and several inimitable readings by Alphas Boyd.

After the close of the concert, a number of the visitors returned to the hall below, where the remainder of the provisions were disposed of in the form of 15 cent lunches or were parceled out and sold to those who desired to carry something home with them.

Mrs. George T. Gerlinger has furnished the following report of the dinner and concert, from the financial viewpoint. Five dollar contributions were received from the following local companies: Salem, Falls City & Western Railroad Company, Willamette Valley Lumber Company, Willamette Valley Electric Company, Spaulding Logging Company and Dallas Water Company. The total receipts from the soliciting and sale of tickets to the dinner were \$139.69 and the expenses, including hall rent, printing, supplies etc. were \$43.89, leaving a net profit of \$95.80. The receipts from the concert were \$24.25 and the expenses \$10, the net profit being \$14.25. The total returns from the enterprise are therefore \$110.05. This sum, with careful management, will tide over the time until the first of next year, when it is anticipated that the balance of the money from the city will be available.

Mrs. Louis Gerlinger Jr., who so capably managed the affair, desires to thank all of the friends who have helped so liberally, with offerings of both time and money, to make it a success. A number of dishes and other utensils were left unclaimed after the entertainment, and Mrs. Gerlinger has placed these on the porch of her residence, where those who have not yet taken away all of their belongings may come and help themselves without ceremony. Any of those who assisted in the preparation of the dinner and who have mixed with their own possessions, dishes or other utensils not belonging to them, may leave them also at Mrs. Gerlinger's residence, where they will be claimed and secured by their owners.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Volheim, of Portland, returned home yesterday after a few days' visit with Mrs. Volheim's sister, Mrs. J. C. Uglow.

Miss Nellie Garwood, of Oakland, California, is visiting at the home of her aunt, Mrs. E. G. Emmons.

## Students' Annual Reception.

The annual reception of the faculty and student body of Dallas College to the students just entering the institution was held in the college chapel Saturday evening. About eighty persons were present. The program consisted of short addresses by students representing the various social organizations of the student body and by Dr. C. A. Mock as the representative of the faculty, after which the event assumed a more informal tone and the remainder of the evening was spent in playing various jolly games. Refreshments consisting of punch, seasonable fruits and orange, punch were served. The reception was closed with a grand march in which nearly all of the guests participated.

## Family Reunion.

A pleasant reception was given at the home of Dr. and Mrs. T. V. B. Embree, Sunday, in compliment to Miss Anna Fowler, of Portland, who is the first female relation on their mother's side that has been seen by any of the members of the Embree family since leaving Pettys county, Missouri in 1842. The guests were: Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Hayter, Mr. and Mrs. Willis Simonton, Dr. and Mrs. Mark Hayter, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Hayter, Mrs. Alice Dempsey, Mrs. L. A. Guthrie, Mrs. Walter Sellers, Miss Fannie Dempsey, Miss Emma Dempsey, Miss Frankie Hayter, Messrs. Marcus and John Embree.

## Utopians Elect Officers.

The Utopian Literary Society of Dallas College has elected the following officers to serve for the ensuing term: Miss Edna Hall, president; Miss Bobbie McCallon, vice-president; Miss Edith Yates, secretary; Miss Winnie Kelly, treasurer; Miss Gladys Carter and Miss Pauline VanOrdel, censors; Miss Emma Ridgeway, editor.

The following new books have been received at the Dallas Free Library: Monologues, Hereford; The Heart Line, Burgess; The Girl and the Game and Other College Stories, Williams; The Firing Line, Chambers; An International Episode, James; and The Flower of the Dusk, Reed.

Fredrick Barks, of McMinnville, and Miss Rosa Buffum, of Independence, were married at the Hotel Gail, Saturday, the Rev. M. P. Dixon officiating. They will make their home in McMinnville.

Matinee every Saturday afternoon at the Electric Palace. 9:25-tf

## AMERICA'S OLDEST CITY

Former Editor of Observer Tells of  
His Visit to Historic Santa  
Fe.

SANTA FE, N. M., Sept. 24.—(Special Correspondence.)—Picture in your mind a narrow mountain valley, 7000 feet above the sea level, and walled in by mountains rising to a height of 12,500 feet; a valley covered with a luxuriant growth of grass, and thickly dotted with the dwarf shrubbery peculiar to the higher altitudes; a valley watered by a clear mountain stream, fed by melting snow. Imagine an atmosphere as pure as the chimneys of silver bells, and as refreshing in its effects on the tired traveler as that of the most invigorating tonic; an atmosphere tempered by sunshine three hundred days in the year. Let your imagination draw such a picture, and you will have a fairly accurate mental photograph of the country surrounding the city of Santa Fe, the ancient capital of New Mexico.

One of the inexplicable mysteries of the human mind is that we are prone to draw distinct mental pictures of places in which we are interested and have never seen. We pick up a book of fiction, and, before reading far, we have unconsciously formed in our mind a picture of the scene surrounding the action of the story, and this mental photograph, so to speak, remains with us unchanged to the end of the tale. So it is with unfamiliar places in which we are interested. We read of a strange city, or hear it described, and at once it stands forth in our imagination clear and distinct, and this picture remains indelibly fixed in our mind's eye until removed by the actual sight of the place itself. I think this is true of every one of us.

For no good reason, I had always fancied the city of Santa Fe to be a mud-walled village in a sand and sagebrush desert, surrounded by burning and trackless plains. This impression had steadfastly remained in my mind since the day when, as a schoolboy, I first read of the ancient capital. Imagine, therefore, how ruthlessly this cherished picture was swept aside as our train brought us in sight of a beautiful city, sitting smiling in a fruitful valley, and guarded by emerald mountains crowned with perpetual snow. The surprise was a fitting one, as it served to prepare us for other pleasant surprises soon to follow.

I have spent two days in this historical capital—two days in which every available moment has been devoted to sightseeing and study—and a more profitable period of time I never hope to enjoy. So delightful has been the visit that I feel that I would like to share it with the readers of the Observer, and so have decided to write a letter devoted solely to a description of this interesting spot.

For many of the historical facts here presented, and for much valuable information concerning the Santa Fe of the present day, I am indebted to Colonel Max Frost, the scholarly editor-in-chief of the Daily New Mexican, and the dean of the newspaper profession in the Southwest. To this Grand Old Man of New Mexico, I am indebted for the honor of a personal interview and for a copy of his charming booklet, "The Sights of Santa Fe."

The city of Santa Fe has a population of 8000 souls, counting Americans, Mexicans, and Indians not taxed. It is 16 miles southeast of Lamy Junction on the Santa Fe railroad, and is connected with the main line by a spur track. Being situated off the main route of travel, thousands of tourists pass it by every week in the year, little dreaming that in so doing they are passing within an hour's ride of one of the greatest centers of historical interest in North America.

Santa Fe has been called the "most interesting city in the United States," and the title is deserved. It also claims to be the oldest city continuously inhabited in North America, the only rival claimant to that distinction being St. Augustine, Florida. Be that as it may, it is certain that Santa Fe is one among the oldest Capitals, not only of the United States, but of the world.

It was founded in 1598 by the Spanish conquistadores on the site of an ancient Indian pueblo. Even at this early date it had all the appearance of being the center of government for a large and powerful tribe of Indians, and while its earlier history comes down to us in the nature of tradition, there are good reasons for believing that the cacique's house of that period had been the home of Indian rulers for centuries before. This house, without doubt the oldest in the United States, had the appearance of great age even at the time the Spaniards made formal settlement in Santa Fe. The building is still standing, and is in a fair state of preservation.

Prior to the year 1598, the Spanish conquistadores took what they coveted of the fairer portions of New Mexico, carrying on their conquests and driv-

ing the Indians before them by superior force of arms. In the last decade of the sixteenth century, Don Juan de Onate, one of the most daring of these adventurers, crossed the Rio Grande and established the first Spanish settlement on the present site of the city of El Paso. Desiring a more favored locality for his colony, where its people would be protected from the winds of the plains and the snows of winter, it was but natural that Onate should continue his explorations farther up the valley of the Rio Grande, and in 1598 he left the first settlement of San Gabriel and established his permanent capital at Santa Fe.

Here the Spaniards continued in power until the year 1686, when the Pueblo Indians revolted, and, under the leadership of Pope, laid siege to the city. After nine days of warfare, the Spaniards were forced to evacuate and retreat to El Paso. Wild with victory, the Indians gathered the archives and historical records of the province and burned them on the plaza in front of the Palace.

Thirteen years later, the Spaniards, under the leadership of De Vargas, re-entered Santa Fe, and on the day after Christmas drove the Indians from the town and re-occupied its houses. Spanish and Mexican rule then continued until 1846, when General Kearney entered the city and planted the Stars and Stripes. This, in brief, is the history of the ancient capital—a history so filled with deeds of brilliancy and daring as to read like romance.

The present city of Santa Fe is a revelation to the traveler visiting it for the first time. Nowhere else in our country are past and present so strikingly presented to the eye. The people of the city are proud of the ancient landmarks, and are preserving them with jealous care. The business district has its center around the ancient plaza, now a beautiful park, filled with sparkling fountains and handsome monuments. There are practically only four blocks of modern business houses, the remainder of the shops and stores occupying single-story, adobe buildings. But the conclusion must not be drawn from this description that the business of Santa Fe is not up to the standard of the ordinary town of 8000 people, for within these old mud houses, with their low ceilings, narrow doors, and grass-grown roofs are displayed stocks of the necessities and luxuries of life that are not surpassed in the best department stores in the country. The New Mexican printing plant, one of the largest producers of printed matter and blank books in the Southwest, is housed in an adobe building.

In the residence district, flowers are grown in riotous profusion, and the streets are shaded by magnificent trees, whose spreading branches make the highways veritable arches of green. The lawns are well-kept and refreshing to the eye, and the homes of the people show every evidence of thrift and care. The town is one vast orchard of apple and pear trees, and within the walls of convent and monastery gardens, the September sun is purpling the grapes on vines a century old.

The places of principal interest in Santa Fe are: The ancient plaza; the Governor's palace, without doubt the oldest governmental building in the United States; the Ponda, which marks the end of the historic Santa Fe trail; San Miguel church, built in 1541; the "Old House," or De Vargas street; Rosario chapel, built in 1592; the ruins of Fort Marcy, the massive walls of which are still in a fair state of preservation; St. Michael's college, the oldest institution of higher learning west of the Missouri; the Historical Museum, containing the finest collection of antiquities in the Southwest and the largest library of archaological and ethnological works to be found outside of Washington City.

Other attractions are the Lamy foundation, the Cathedral, Territorial Capitol Building, Federal Building, Kearny monument, Loreto chapel, and the National cemetery. Within a few miles of the city are the Cliff Dwellings, where 20,000 caves abandoned by a prehistoric people are to be found; Monument Rock, which marks the site of the abandoned Montezuma gold mine; Arroyo Hondo, on the banks of which are mounds containing the most beautiful specimens of ancient pottery; the Turquoise mines, where the Tiffanys of New York have secured most of the turquoise they have sold in recent years; the Petrified Tree, near Cerrillos, and the numerous Indian pueblos, whose strange people preserve to this day traditions antedating Columbus and celebrate their feast days with dances of heathen origin and mystic significance.

There are but a few of the wonderful sights and attractions of Santa Fe and vicinity, but space forbids further mention, and I shall only attempt to describe a few places of principal historical interest.

While the Old Palace is the center of  
(Continued on Page 4.)

## NEW GOODS

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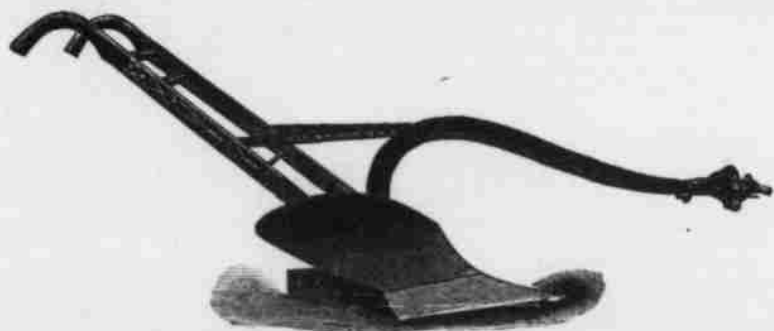
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